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## MAGNITOGORSK COMBINE REPORTS PROGRESS

OPERATION OF BLAST-FURNACE SHOP IMPROVES -- Moscow, Trud, 15 Dec 51

In 1946, the average daily output of the blast-furnace shop of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine was one ton of pig iron per 1.01 cubic meter of blast-furnace capacity. In 1950, the coefficient of utilization of blast-furnace capacity had improved to 0.818. During the past 5-year period, coke consumption for smelting one ton of pig iron was reduced by 71 kilograms.

In 1951, the operation of blast furnaces was further improved. During the first 6 months of 1951, the coefficient of blast-furnace utilization reached 0.774.

The quality of coke produced by the Magnitogorsk Combine has improved steadily and the output of sinter has increased. As compared with 1946, the use of sinter per ton of pig iron has doubled and has reached 75 percent of the weight of the ore burden. Coke-oven operators have reduced the amount of dross fines contained in coke and have achieved a more constant quality. The ash content of coke has been reduced 1.7 percent in the past 5 years.

Research has proved that the use of large quantities of slag lowers the productivity of blast furnaces. Therefore, consumption of open-hearth slag per ton of pig iron has been reduced by 77 kilograms.

The blast-furnace shop of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine fulfilled the 1951 plan for pig iron smelting on 10 December.

IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT GROWS -- Moscow, Pravda, 31 Jan 52

As compared with 1950, the output of pig iron by the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine in 1951 increased 8.2 percent, steel production increased 8.4 percent, and production of rolled steel 9.5 percent.



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CLAIM MAGNITOGORSK BLAST-FURNACE SHOP TOPS US RECORD -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 31 Jan 52

The blast-furnace shop of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine has become the best blast-furnace shop of the Soviet Union, and consequently the best of all modern metallurgical enterprises in the world. The Americans boasted that they had achieved a world record, based on the fact that one of the plants of Bethlehem Steel Company reached a coefficient of blast-furnace utilization of 0.865. As a matter of fact, their coefficient was not really 0.865, because the Americans measure the useful volume of a furnace from the charge surface to the axis of blast-furnace tuyeres. If the entire volume had been considered, as it is done by Soviet blast-furnace operators, the coefficient of the American blast furnace would have been only about 0.95. However, even without this correction, the average coefficient of blast-furnace utilization during 1951 for the entire shop of the Magnitogorsk Combine was 0.759, and for individual furnaces 0.730, which is far above the so-called American "world record."

IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT TOPS PLAN -- Moscow, Pravda, 1 Feb 52

In 1951, the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine produced above plan 213,000 tons of pig iron, 73,000 tons of steel, and 36,000 tons of rolled steel. By economizing on raw material, other materials, electric power, etc., the Magnitogorsk workers saved more than 18 million rubles above norm.

The Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine has made the following pledges for 1952: fulfill the 1952 plan ahead of schedule and produce above plan 60,000 tons of pig iron, 55,000 tons of steel, 25,000 tons of rolled steel, 30,000 tons of coke, and 150,000 tons of ore.

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